## NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Rappaelile-Flends in Buman Form. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-William Tell-WIRLO'S CAUTAIN OF THE WATCH-CHILD OF THE REGISERY.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Twelftu NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Magic Well-Singe of Tairoli-Bath Bun,

AMERICAN MUSEUM-ANUSING PREFORMANCES IN BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE, Bowery-Equestrian

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 473 Broad-WOODS' MINSTRELS, Woods' Musical Hall, No. 444 Broadway-Ethiopian Minstrelet.

New York, Sanday, March 28, 1852.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the deficiency appropriation bill, after having agreed to all the amendments, and incorporated a section that no moneys for Indians shall be paid to attorneys, agents, or other parties than the Indians themselves, for whom appropriations have been made. If strictly carried out-and the welfare of the red men demands that it should be-this clause will pre vent a vast deal of rascality among the unprincipled mamus who have for several years grown rich upon the appropriations made by the government for the protection and subsistence of the ignorant and almost halpless aborigines. The bill passed by a vote of 95 to 76, and appropriates upwards of three millions of dollars, of which \$88,300 are for the dry dock at Brooklyn. A list of the different purposes for which this large amount of money is to be expended will be found under the telegraphic head.

Very little business of general interest was transacted in the Legislature yesterday. A spirited de bate was carried on in the Assembly, relative to the canal lettings, which will likely result in the passage of Mr. Cushing's bill, declaring the contracts legal, and directing the Auditor to pay the drafts of the Canal Commissioners. There is evidently a determination on the part of a majority of the members of both political parties, to smother with words the abominable manner in which the lettings were awarded. Thus far, there has been a great deal of talk and very little work on the subject; indeed, the only measure that has been brought for ward to settle the question of legality, is the bill noticed by Mr. Conger; but even this makes no provision for the retention or recovery of the three mil-Hons of dollars of which the people are unjustly deprived by the contracts. Members may as well cease their jargon on the subject, for the more they stir it the worse it appears. Unless they can remedy the evil, they had better let it alone. The Assembly agreed to appropriate \$19,582 for the purpose of completing the natural history of the State.

We are this morning enabled to give the resolutions adopted by the whigs of Pennsylvania and Louisiana, in their recent State conventions. The Penusylvania resolutions appear to be based on the ancient whig platform, called a protective tariff. They pronounce General Scott to be "the hero, patriot, statesman and captain of the age," culogize President Fillmore for his past services, and conclude by instructing their delegates to support General Scott as their first choice for the Presidency. The Louislanians desire a wise and liberal system of protection to home labor, declare the compromise a final adjustment, and choose Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency-but, in thus making known their preference, they acknowledge that there are several other able and distinguished men in their ranks, and that they will support any well-tried patriot who may be selected by the National Convention. The action of the Pennsylvania whigs will undoubtedly surprise the members of the same party in several of the Southern States, who have been calculating upon the possibility that the Keys one might have the casting vote in the Slaughter-house Convention, and that it would be thrown in favor of Mr. Fillmore. As an indication of Southern opposition to Gen. Scott, we observe that the whigs of Petersburg, Va., have already made known their determination not to support any candidate for the Presidency who will not publicly avow his approval of the compromise. This feeling will become more general as we preceed towards our Southern boundary. Gen. Scott will have to come out and fearlessly ; roclaim his approval of the whole of the omnibus laws-clse. if the Pennsylvania delegates should constitute the balance of power, and vote as they have been instructed, there will most assuredly be a mutiny in the camp. The Southerners will withdraw from the field, put up a Union candidate of their own. and render the defeat of the whigs certain. Gen. Scott's letter, dated before the incorporation of the Fugitive Slave law into the compromise, will not do: the Southern people want another "plate

or soup. The speech of Mr. Webster, on the occasion of his reception by the New Jersey Legislature, together with the extraordinary and curious rejoinder of Com. Stockton, will attract considerable attention. The wonderful remarks of the Commodore will be very apt to create a scampering-a sort of political stampede -- in the democratic ranks. In addition to expressing his admiration of Mr. Webster, as a man of massive capacity and incorruptible virtue, he stated that he himself (Com. Stockton) was a federalist in grain, and that, had he lived in the days of the federalists, he would have done as they did. He also acknowledges that he is in favor of a tariff. The Commodore is the very first among the many aspirants for the next Presidency who has completely usbosomed himself, and given vent to his most inward thoughts. This is bonest, and no mistake. Let the other candidates follow his example, and then the people will be able to knowingly decide who is the best man.

The coalitionists of the Massachusetts House of Representatives are in a great state of excitement about the Maine Liquor law. They are utterly op-

posed to all amendments. A despatch from Boston announces that it has already been discovered that Brewer, the teller of the Suffolk Bank, is a defaulter in the sum of nearly twenty-eight thousand dollars; and rumors were current that recent developements rendered it evident that the deficiency was much larger. The accused has been held in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for a further examination on Tues-

The brothers Skupinski have been found guilty of the murder of young Lehman, the pedlar, in Phila-

Our columns this morning contain many articles fa melancholy character. We have the particulars of the falling of two buildings in the upper part of the city, by which two men were instantly killed, and several were seriously injured. It is feared that a number of others are still buried in the ruine. M. Maillefert has furnished our reporter with some further information connected with the premature explosion on Friday, at Hurlgate, which has resulted in the death of three persons. An account of the wreck of the schooner Reaper, and the drowning of three of her crew, in a gale of wind, on Thurs-

day, will be found under a proper heading. The steamship Prometheus, with two weeks' later The Art Union Still in Trouble- Lettery a

Greater Puzzle than ever. Contrary to our intimations and hopes, the junction on the Art Union has been continued by Judge Duer, as will appear by the report of the legal proceedings before him yesterday, inserted elsewhere in our columns. No distribution of the splendid paint ings of this concern will take place on the day designated in their last bulletin, nor is it possible to tell ex netly what will take place, or if anything will take place. Judge Duer seems to be more puzzled than ever n the constitution, position, and character of the Art Union, and the great features of its past historythat of a revived species of lottery gambling, monopolized by them under the charter granted by the Legislature.

As far as we can understand the report of the legal proceedings, it would appear that Judge Duer had made up his mind to dissolve the injunction, without touching the question of lottery gambling at all, in respect to its constitutionality; but this lottery business is such a puzzle that it throws the best balanced intellect into confusion and disorder. The Judge could not enter on the question of the constitutionality of the Art Union lottery without hearing more argument, and therefore postponed his decision, re-affirmed the injunction, and leaves the matter for future adjudication. In the meantime, Mr. Blunt, the District Attorney, steps into the foreground as the principal performer, and will bring the whole question of the lottery and its constitutionality before the appropriate Judge on next Saturday. Indeed, we do not see very clearly why the District Attorney did not bring up the question on this motion yesterday, before Judge Roosevelt, without increasing the delay, or keeping the mana gers of the Art Union on tenter-hooks; particularly the ladies, who want the drawing either to take place, or not to take place. We do not want, as plaintiff in this case, to officiate any longer as volunteer District Attorney for this district, and we should like to see the regularly elected District Attorney boldly step up, take the business out of our hands, and carry it through according to the constitution, and according to the Revised Statutes In the meantime the Art Union, and especially

the great question of the day, "is a lottery a lottery, or is lottery not a lottery?" are beginning to attract the attention of all the journals, far and near. The most of our country cotemporaries, who have thus far spoken on the subject, seem to think that we have queer judges and very queer lawyers in this great, mighty metropolis, if they cannot read simply and plainly the provisions of the constitution and apply them simply and plainly to to the practical affairs of life. Many of our country cotemporaries will, no doubt, attribute all this mystery and puzzle about the lottery-gambling Art Union, to the influence of Wall street on the perceptions of judicial minds; others will think that it is impossible for the judge of any court in New York to come to a rational decision on any subject, when there are so many omnibuses running, so much noise in Broadway, such a number of cheap theatres, and particularly such a multitudinous quantity of grogshops as we have in this city. Well! we must acknowledge the effect of all these annoyances on the clear and rapid process of mind, either on the bench, in the bar, or elsewhere in this mighty and populous city. In Judge Daly's famous extra-judicial opinion on the constitu tionality and legality of lottery gambling, there was, indeed, a manifest want of historical knowledge on the subject, and more particularly still, of legal knowledge, even as to the history of similar institutions in England. But the errors and forgetfulness of Judge Daly, in his volunteer opinion on the legality of lottery gambling, may be attributed to the noise and confusion, and terrible work that we always have in New York, and net to the natural clearness of such a mind as he possesses, were he drinking daily from the clear springs of a country life. As to the other opinion, of Judge Jones, it amounts more in appearance to a certificate for some new medicine than to an important legal opinion on the constitutionality of lottery gambling. The venerable Judge referred to no de cisions, quoted no clause of the constitution, spoke of no statutes, seemed to know nothing about the subject; but merely pronounced an opinion as is an opinion-such as a man would do on the qualities of root beer, or Brandreth's pals-such as Jack Bunsby does in the play of "Dombey & Son," when performed at Burton's Theatre, -entrance fee, fifty cents.

"Is a lottery a lottery, or is a lottery not a lo tery ?" This is still the great question of the day, and has yet to be decided by the civil judges. It is true our principal criminal Judge, Recorder Tillou, whose opinion has yet been untouched by any other authority worthy of a moment's notice, standalone, as giving a distinct, clear, and unconivocal perception of what a lottery is, and how far it ought to be tolerated under our constitution and laws. The other judges are yet in the fog. We shall have to carry it up to the Court of Appeals, for a final and conclusive judgment-and there we shall find no difficulty in ascertaining that a lottery is a lottery, and nothing else.

THE FORREST MYSTERIES .- In a newspaper some what known in the community, called the HERALD we find the following queer notice :--

COME AT LAST .- In justice to Mr. Andrew Stevens. Come at Last.—In justice to Mr. Andrew Stevens, I desire to state that his menuscript on the Forrest mysteries reached me last night. It had been misdirected to No. 120 White street, instead of to 93, and had lain at the wrong piace for six days. Unfortunately, it came to hand too late for my paper of this week and too late, also, to protect my mind from erroneous impressions of Mr. Stevens' actions. It is now my duty to say that he has faithfully kept his promise, and that the statement will appear next week.

GEORGE WILKES.

Let the great Mr. E.

In other words, Mr. Forrest is requested "to call and settle." If ever these "mysteries" are pub-Mahed, we doubt whether they will not make many startling disclosures. We doubt whether they will give any information of the Astor Place riot. doubt whether "Rome will howl;" and we doubt whether Mr. Forrest will call and settle.

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION .-- It appears that the "young fogies" stole a march upon the "old fogies" at the Virginia Demogratic State Conventien, by moving a little in advance of the true time, and putting one of their own men in the chair. According to the secret history of the Baltimore Convention of 1844, as we are informed, the same identical game of taking time by the foreock was played on that occasion, which resulted in the nomination of Polk, notwithstanding Van Buren had a decided majority of the delegates. Somebody put the clock forward a quarter of an hour or so, and when the "old fogics" assembled. "young fogies" had organized the meeting. Let the old ones bear this in mind when they meet at Baltimore in June, or they may once more be too

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.-Gen. Totten has reported in favor of keeping up strong our seaboard fortifications, against the possibility of a war with England. In the meantime, England is preparing her defences against Louis Napoleon, and all Europe is arming. Will there be war ! Will there be intervection? Where is Kossuth? Where is Kinkel ? Where is the Central Hungarian Revolu-Kinkel! Where is the Central Hungarian Revolu-tionary Committee? Have they any more muskets at two dollars agrees?—any rifles—any artillery? We shall want these all. Our Chief Engineer of the army recommends us to arm for a war with

THE MINT-PRILADELPHIA MASS MEETING .-The Philadelphians hold a mass meeting to-morrow night, on the subject of the Mint. Good! The subject had almost been forgotten, and Congress ought to be reminded of it. Agitation is what we want. We shall be sure of the branch Mint, if our neighbors come to the rescue. Nothing like agi-

FROM CARDENAS .- By the bark William Larrabee, Capt likey, arrived yesterday, we have dates from Car-ienas to the 13th. Since last advices business has been more brisk, and freights had improved. Several vessels were taken up at \$4 a \$6 per hogshead for sugar, and 12.56 fee-all feets and the several results. The People's Lectures-Their Real Character, Destan, and Effect-Anti-Slavery.

The lecture season, which is now all but clos has proved to be a very unproductive one, notwithstanding the great number of laborers in the field. The most popular series was that delivered in Broadway Tabernacle, under the title of the "People's Lectures." This course, chiefly in consequent the small charge for tickets, attracted large audiences, the attendance averaging perhaps fifteen hundred a night; and as the half of the receipts was paid to the lecturers, it will be seen that these individuals brought their pigs to a good market. Some few of the productions possessed considerable interest; but the majority of them were the merest trash; having no merit to warrant their being read to an intelligent audience. There was, however, one prominent feature apparent in mostly every one of them, tending to prove that there was a certain unity of design in their preparation, and that all were intended to subserve the same object—that feature was the sentiment of abolitionism, with which they were deeply tinged.

When this course of lectures was announced, at the beginning of the winter, the originators of it kept behind the scenes, concealing their names from the public. Some of them were abolition editors, and the rest preachers and advocates of antislavery; and being well known in the community for the violence of their opinions, and the recklessness of their conduct on this subject, they felt convinced that, if it was generally known that they were the prominent movers in the scheme of insidious propagandism, it would fail for want of support. Consequently they kept in the background themselves; but they selected as their instruments in this game some of the bitterest anti-slavery agitators of New England. From this and other circumstances, we foresaw the drift of this plan, which was represented by the abolition journals of this city as being of a most laudable, beneficial, and philanthropic character-We were convinced that, though its avowed purpose was the dissemination of useful knowledge, yet the real motive and design of its managers was to make it the vehicle for propagating their own dangerous ideas. And we so stated in an editorial article, at that time. Our anticipations in this respect have been fully verified by the lectures since delivered. Though none of them openly took slave institutions as a topic for their discourses, yet all, with one or two exceptions, branched into it, and brought the artillery of their eloquence against the men and things of the South, taking advantage of the large assemblies who had met for amusement or instruc tion, to introduce this subject, which was entirely

foreign to the occasion. Those who have attended this course, and listened to the vague, inflated moralizing of Mr. Mann; the dreamy, speculative ultraisms of the transcendental Emerson: the impetuous, revolutionizing ravings of the irreverent Henry Ward Beecher, and the smirking, pharisaical delineations of loaferism by Mr. Patton, and much other stuff, similar in kind but inferior in quality, must have felt the impression that, though in all these productions there was nothing valuable in itself-no new fact expounded, or new idea developed in morality, science, or literature-yet they were all deeply imbued with the leaven of abolitionism, which permeated them all, and made their design and end apparent.

Thus, these lectures were the mere cloak used for the purpose of propagating pernicious principles. They were the vehicle through which the poison of disunion might be infused into the community with the greatest effect. Anti-slavery doctrines were artfully inwoven into them, and very few of the lecturers failed to make use of the opportunity acquired, by misrepresentation, to denounce the character of Southern planters and their institutions. This subject was the "snake in the grass" whose folds their long-winded sermonizings were sure to develope. And in this insidious, designing manner, did the abolitionists in this city seek to spread their doctrines, regardless of the serious consequences in which they might and did involve the ommunity.

The effect of thus publicly countenancing ar agitation which knows no bounds and dreads no consequences, must necessarily be to make the citizens of Southern States avoid a city where such things are not only tolerated but encouraged. The patronage and support which our mercantile and trading classes give to journals professedly established on anti-slavery principles must have the effect of depriving themselves of those benefits which they would derive from Southern traders The hotels and places of public amusement are, in consequence of the same system, likewise seriously affected by the comparatively small number of Southern visiters who now come to New York. So general is the evil done by thus fomenting dissension between North and South, that, as we have learned from good authority, the number of visiters from the South, now in New York, is two-thirds less than the average number in former seasons. It would be impossible to estimate the extent of the injuries inflicted on the industrial classes of the city from the causes we have specified; but we have been informed of one incident which will serve

as a very good illustration of them. A few weeks since, eight gentlemen, who had come here from the South to make large mercantile purchases, happened to go into the Tabernacle, to hear one of the people's lectures. The lecturer, as might have been expected, made a detour, and introduced the slavery topic, indulging in some most abusive and insulting observations on the character of Southern planters and their institutions, which elicited much applause and some hisses. Justly indignant that this highly improper conduct should be encouraged in a public assembly, these gentlemen met next morning, and, on deliberation, resolved that they would evince their sense of the insult by declining to deal with the merchants of New York, and, on the same day, they took their departure for Philadelphia, where they transacted

that business which they had intended to do here. This incident should demonstrate with sufficient force and clearness the results which must necessarily accrue to our citizens from persisting in lending their countenance and support to such agitating schemes as that of the "People's Lectures." community has already suffered much injury from the favor they have shown to a set of unprincipled demagogues, who are actuated by no higher sentinents than those of vanity and self esteem; and their interests imperatively require that they henceforth set the mark of public disapprobation on all simila- attempts to stir up disunion between the Southern and Northern sections of this republic.

City Intelligence.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—The Coroner's jury, empanelled in this case, assembled yesterday (Saturday) morning at the appointed hour, at the New Haven House, corner of Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue; but the witnesses not being in attend-ance and several of the subpoenss not having been serred, the invertigation was adjourned till Monday morning, when it will be proceeded with at the Coroner's office, City Hall.

THE CASE OF CARNEL.—The motion before the Court of The Case of Carren.—The motion before the Court of Appeals to quash the writ of error in the case of Henry Carnel, was granted on the sole ground that the former decision of the Court in the case of the People vs. Corning. 2d Comstock, covered the ground, and that the writ of error having been brought before the passage of the law just passed authorizing writs of error in behalf of the people, the latter law could not avail on the pending motion. The motion to quash was granted without prejudice to the right of the District Attorney to bring a new writ of error under the new law. It is understood that a writ of error under the new law. It is understood that a writ of error will accordingly be immediately brought mader the law just passed, arabove referred to. Mr. Bh. ut. the District Attorney, will procure another writ on the part of the people, during the coming week, under the recent; W. and the whole matter will be brought up for argument before the Court of Appeals at the May term.

Supper D. WATH BY TYPHUS FEYER.—Coroner Ives held

SUDDEN D'ATS AT TYPIUS FEVER—Coroner Ives held an inquest y, Merday, at a house situated in Portieth street, on the by of Barbara Keistler, a native of Germany, and 30 year, ver ege, who was taken suddenly with the typhus fever, which caused her death in a very short time. The ceroner will end to hold and inquest and make a pest mortem exan, unation on the body, in consequence of a rumor in the neighborhood that she had come to her death by roison. The post mortew examination of quence of a runor in the new control that she had come to her death by poison. The post moriese examination of the body was made by Dr. Lidell, which exhibited no signs of poison, and this satisfied the minds of those who had circulated the rumor. A verifier was rendered of death ranged by typhus fever.

The Destructive Fir in Broadway. Early yesterday morning, a very extensive con ck place in Broadway, at the corner of Dey street, involv ing a destruction of property to the amount of several hun-dre i tho and dollars. As officer Hamblin, of the Third ward, was patrolling is beat in Broadway, about half-past 12 veloc) yesterday morning, he discovered smoke issuing from the besement of the store at the corner of Broadway and Dey street, and instantly gave the alarm. Shortly after, the I ost ( ffice bell rang the alarm of fire, which was mm ediatel/ responded to by the City Hall bell. A large number of engines and policemen were promptly on the spot; and as the smoke was seen issuing from below the door of said store, it was supposed that the fire was confined to that building. The firemen went boldly to work; and I aving broken open the doors, after considerable evertion, they discovered that the fire was raging in the buildings Nos. and 7, which are adjoining, and which, in fact, were but a continuation of the store at the corner of Broadway and Dey street, occupied by Merritt, Bliss & Co. The whole available force of the Fire Department was then brought to bear upon the building in Dey street; but the fire, owing to the very combustible nature of the goods, had already made such rapid progress in its destructive course, that the building was entirely enveloped in one sheet of flame, and completely buffled all the efforts of the firemen. About a quarter past one, the flames burst forth with terrible fury from the windows and the roofs of those buildings. Fears being entertained that the fire would spread and an extensive conflagration ensue, a general alarm was rung, when the engine companies and policemen of the upper part of the eight companies had pencement of the upper part of the city flocked in large numbers to the scene of destruction. But the devouring element still continued to set at naught their combined force. The flames, as they issued from the recept of the fated building, rose to an immense height, and were grand and imposing to behold. The heat was so intense that the firemen in Dey street were empelled to leave their posts. The buildings Nos. 2, 4, and 6 Dey street were in imminent danger, and the roofs and framework of the same had caught fire several times, but were immediately extinguished. All the attention of the firemen was now directed to save the adjoining buildings from threatened destruction. About a quarter to two o'clock, the walls of the buildings Nos. 5 and 7 in Dey street fell in, with a tremendous crash, carrying with them the rear walls of Nos. 183, 185, and 187 Broadway. The scene which now presented itself to the eye of the spectator was truly magnificent. Sparks, cinders, burning embers, flames, and pieces of goods were seen dancing in countless myriads through the sky, and were carried in every direction to an immense distance. The falling of the walls instantly checked the progress and spread of the flames, when the many powerful streams directed on the burning ruins now operated with visible success, and the fears of interested parties for the safety of the adjoining buildings were greatly relieved.

The six story brick buildings, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey street, city flocked in large numbers to the scene of destruction.

of interested parties for the safety of the adjoining buildings were greatly relieved.

The six story brick buildings, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey street, in which the fire is supposed to have originated from the hot air furnaces in the cellar below, and which had been only recently erected, were completely consumed, together with their valuable contents. The first floor was occupled as a storage warehouse by Merritt. bliss & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods, fancy goods, silk, hostery, &c: they lost a large stock of goods by the fire—probably amounting to \$130,000—on which they have an insurance of \$143,000, as follows:—

Evanblin, Boston. \$5,000 Religner, Philadel. \$40,000

ance of \$143,000, as follows:—
Franklin, Boston...\$5,000 Reliance, Philadel...\$10,000 Stuyvesant, New York 5,000 Philadelphia, do... 10,000 Manufacturer's, Bost'n 5,000 Norwich, Norwica, Ct. 5,000 Do... N. York. 15,000 Springfield, Mass...5,000 Do... N. York. 10,000 Globe, Utica...5,000 Aug. In. & Bk. Co.Geo...5,000 Neptune, Boston...5,000 N.Y. Union, Johnstown 5,000 Neptune, Boston...5,000 N.Y. Farmers', Utica...5,000 Ins. Co. N. Am., Phila 10,000 N. Y. Farmers', Utica...5,000 Ins. Co. N. Am., Phila 10,000 Mohawk, Amsterdam...5,000 People's, Kingston, N.Y. 5,000 Union, Fort Plain...5,000 Total...\$13,000

Mercantile, New York 10,000
Union, Fort Plain 5,000
Total 1813,000
The upper stories were occupied by Messrs. Lottimer & Large, dealers in laces and embroidered goods, whose whole stock, consisting of the richest goods, whose whole stock, consisting of the richest goods sold in this market, was entirely consumed. The amount of the loss is estimated at \$200,000. The insurance, which covers the loss, is as follows:

Niagara, New York, \$10,000
National, Boston. \$3,000
Ætna, Hartford. 10,000
Royal, London. 15,000
Clinton, New York. 5,000
Royal, London. 15,000
Clinton, New York. 5,000
Manhattan. 10,000
Merchantan. 10,000
Northwestern. 5,000
Union Mutual. 10,000
Northwestern. 5,000
Franklin, do. 5,000
East River. 5,000
Greers', New York, 10,000
City. 5,000
Greers', New York, 10,000
City. 5,000
Equitable. 10,000
Commercial, do. 10,000
City. 5,000
Equitable. 10,000
Protection, Hartford, 10,000
Franklin, Boston. 6,000
Total. \$230,000
The inside of the building on the corner of Broadway

\$5,000 Howard, of Lowell. \$5,000
5,000 Nat, Protect'n, of Sara 5,000
5,000 Rensectar. 5,000
5,000 Am. Mut, of Amster m 5,000
5,000 Total. \$55,000 Augusta. The occupants of No. 9 Dey street-Messrs, Mott. Weaver & Richardson, importers of silks, ratins and cas-simeres—had their valuable stock damaged by water and the falling of a portion of the rear wall, to the amount of about \$50.000, which is fully covered by insurance, a

Mercantile.... tefferson.... iremen's..... \$10,000 Hutual of Albany.

5,000 N.Y. Union, Johnstown
5,000 Mohawk Valley
5,000 Farmers' Oneida Co.
5,000 American of Philadelpt
5,000 Etna, Utica
5,000 Etna, Utica
5,000 Reasselaer. .5,000

sterdam. 5,000 Total. \$90,000

The upper stories of the building are occupied by Messrs. Cranes & Thempson, dealers in laces and embro deries. Their loss is comparatively small, not exceeding two thousand dollars and they are insured \$21,500, in the following companies:—

People's of N. York. \$5,000 Comme al. 5,000

North Western. 5,000 Total. \$21,000

The large free stone building No. 187 Broadway, is slightly injured. It is owned by N. J. Beast, and is insured for \$5,000 in the Manufacturer's office, Boston, and for a like sum in the Providence Washington Insurance Company, and the Franklin Insurance Company, Philadelphia. It is occupied by H. Robinson & Co., whose merchandies is considerably damaged. Their insurance which will exceed the loss, is as follows:—

N. York Fire & Marine. Irving. 5,000 Insurance Co., \$5,000 National. 5,000

wards, with their men, were early on the spot and rendered important services. They were busily engaged in removing goods, to the other side of the street, which had been saved from the fire.

By the falling in of the walls one of the members of Engine Company No. 14. named F. C. Bay, was injur on the leg. Also. Mr. Weaver, one of the firm at No. Dey street, while endeavoring to save the merchandise the store was struct. the store, was struck by a portion of the falling wall, and severely, but not dangerously hurt.

EELATITULATION OF THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES.
Loss on stock, estimated \$457,000 do buildings, do \$60,000

Total loss.....\$517,000 | Merrit', Bliss & Co. \$143,000 | Mott, Weaver, & Rich-Lettimer & Large. | 230,000 | ardson. | 90,000 | White, Bramball, & Cranes & Thompson. | 21,500 | Lockwood. | 55,000 | J. Milhan. | 10,000 | Robinson & Co. | 40,000 | Estimate of the total insurance. | \$559,500 |

Intelligence from Mexico. We are in receipt of our files of Mexican papers to the 29th of February. We translate, from the last number of

We are in receipt of our files of Mexican papers to the Universal, the following items:—

On the 28th ultimo, the Senate elected Sr. Beltran for President, and Sr. Herrera for Vice President.

On the same day, a communication from the Minister of Justice was read in the House of Deputies, in which it is said that when the President heard of the event which the Universal reported. (the assault by a saldier on Sr. Villaneuva.) he wanted to be informed of its particulars. Sr. Villaneuva said he wished to ascertain whether it was true that the President had been made acquainted with this outrage by the Universal—more, that he knew perfectly well that he (Villaneuva) was challenged by his aggresser, and that he had been informed—but he could not affirm it—that this infamy was perpetrated in the Plaza, to please the caprice of His Excellency, who was cooking at it from the balcony of his house. The Deputles veted, almost unanimously, the following resolutions:—That the Minister of War be obliged to take all necessary measures, in order to punish the aggressor. Don Angel Buenabad.

That the Minister of Justice be immediately called upon to give some information of what happened to Senor Villanueva; and if it is certain that the aggressor, having been set at liberty by the Justice of Peace, Alecrica, and that if the event had happened so, the Minister of Justice be made crapennible for the act.

That the gesernment inform the House, every third day, that it keeps on the cause against Buenabad and Alcerrica.

The Ministers of Justice and War appeared in the House, and informed it that the federal recommendant.

that it keeps on the cause against Buenabad and Alcerrica.

The Ministers of Justice and War appeared in the House, and informed it that the federal government, the district and the general authorities, did not know anything of what the Universal had reported.

Senor Arrieta replied that the government should know all, because the law of police requires that every morning the Governor of the District be informed of the events which occur, and the government, of what happens; and, answering the Minister of War, he said that, in spite of being a private affair, he had given various reports on the state of things, and it was not exact, for the matter was an outrage against a representative. If

ports on the state of things, and it was not exact, for the matter was an outrage against a representative. If he wished to finish with the national representation, he was quite mistaken in his purpose, because the nation will never sustain a tyrant.

During the discussion, the House received a note from the Minister of State, in which he accused, in the name of the President the deputy Villanueva of injurious calumny. The President of the House resolved the appointment of conciliators, as regulated by the rules, it is scarcely to be believed that Senor Ramirez, who ought to know the Parliamentary practice in such matters, has consented to follow this step, when it treated of a personal complaint of the President. That gentleman could only, by himself, or through an empowered agent, conduct the affair; but in any event, the Minister of Recould only, by himself or through an empowered agent conduct the affair; but in any event, the Minister of Re-lations, who is only the organ of the official communica-tions of the government, could not interfere in it. The affair has created a good deal of excitement in the

Melancholy Shipwreek of the Schoone Reaper, off New York-Three Lives Lost. The pilot boat Yankee arrived yesterday afternoon from craise. She brings the particulars of the loss of the schooner Reaper, of Yarmouth, Mass., and three of her crew. She was from Philadelphia, bound to Boston.

Annexed is the report of the Yankee :-Thursday, March 25, 8 A. M., while lying to, Montauk bearing N. N. E. 40 miles, the wind blowing a heavy gale from the W. N. W., saw a schooner running down for us, with signals of distress flying, and the erew halling us for relief; but owing to the violence of the gale, we could not understand their situation. The schooner having no sails set, we supposed them to have been blown away, and concluded, therefore, to lay by them until the weather mode rated, and then take them off; but we soon saw them lower their boat and abandon her; which they had no lower their boat and abandon her; which they had no sconer done, than she capsized and sunk, her masts hardly clearing their boat. In the meantime, we wore round, and prepared to pick them up. Their leaky boat being so small, and containing five men, it was impossible to pull her, with the tremendous sea running; and when within 20 yards of the pilot boat, she filled and capsized. The captain and one man clung to the boat, whilst the mate and the other two began swimming. We hove out our two yawls as soon as possible, and endeavored to save the poor fellows, but only succeeded in saving the captain and mate—the other three having sunk before reaching them. It was freezing at the time, and they were very much exhausted. They have lost everything they possessed.

much exhausted. They have lost everything they possessed.

The schr. proved to be the Reaper, of Yarmouth, Mass.,
four days from Philadelphia, for Boston, with 4.552 bush.
corn. and 50 bbls. flour, to A. Hardy. The captain states
that until 4 A.M. of the 25th the vessel was perfectly tight,
but before 6 A.M. she leaked so much that it was impossible to free her laying to, and he kept her before the
wind, and whilst scudding he made the Yankee. The
schr. was then settling so fast he was fearful she would
sink before he reached her—if such had been the case
no one would be left to tell the sad story. A more heartrending sight the writer would not again wish to witness.
The schr. was 12 years old—was partly insured in Yarmouth. The following is a list of her crew. viz:
Isaah C. Kelly, of Harwich, captain saved.
Frederick Cobb, of Dennis, mate. saved.
Lasish D. Phillips, of Dennis, cook, lost.

—— French. of South Reading, seaman, lost.
Jeremich Kelly, of Dennis, boy, lost.
Phillips has left a wife and two or three children in
destitute circumstances. The captain and mate, having

destitute circumstances. The captain and mate, having lost everything, some assistance will be required to ena-ble them to purchase clothing and reach their homes. lost everything, some assistance will be required to enable them to purchase clothing and reach their homes. It would be much more to the credit of the merchants and citizens of this city to relieve with their mite the distresses of these American strangers than give their thousands to foreigners and foreign revolutions. Contributions may be left with either of the rescuers, at their residences: John Curtis, 152 South street; John Libby, 7 Hamilton street; Wm. J. Murphy, 253 Monroe street; Wm. Champlin, 118 South street. Contributions should be given immediately, as the unfortunate men wish to leave the city to join their wives and children, now left destitute by this melancholy disaster.

disaster.

The Boston and Yarmouth papers are requested to

copy this account. Affairs of San Salvador.

We translate from El Monitor Republicano, published in the city of Mexico, the following correspondence:—

in the city of Mexico, the following correspondence:—

San Salvador, Jan. 2, 1852.

The year 1851 was happily terminated for the Salvadorians, for it abounded, from its beginning, in grave events for the State, which, by little and little, losing its violent and irregular position, order and public tranquillity regained their empire. The year 1852 now begins, and according to all precedents, it appears that the march of order and progress will not be interrupted by any disgraceful event. The love of duty, the desire of order, the incessant cry for peace, which is heard in every part of the country, and the desire for a general and particular improvement, are elements more than sufficient to guaranty a happy future, if we know how to use it with skill.

kill.

The general and individual disorganization is advanced
to the direct ratio of its longer or shorter The general and individual disorganization is advanced or retarded in the direct ratio of its longer or shorter duration. The patriotism which loses patience because it does not see the realization of all its projects—the individual who despairs of his position, because he does not immediately gather the fruit of his vigilance and fatigues—does not work with prudence. We cannot foce nature, and though we may in some circumstances, if we may say so, compel events to follow our impulses, it is not given in all cases; and we see always that all violent and eccentric movements never produce regularly fortuand eccentric movements never produce regularly nate results.

We observe in Salvador, in its progressive march.

nate results.

We observe in Salvador, in its progressive march, made with a firm step, slow but uninterrupted, that all the events which happen are in favor of order; all the changes which are made are a loss to the anarchists, and a gain for social well being; with civilization, which is spread and rapidly promoted, the veil of ignorance is lost, and all of us discover what we are, and what we are worth. The proportions which before appeared gigantic to us, are only, if looked at by the regenerated society, for the illustration, but gloomy mistakes, which may decide our view, but never our reason. The triumphs of these false categories are and will be always ephemeral, because being not at the lever of society, they cannot walk in a certain direction, and we see them failing in all their enterprises. The world advances every day, and it goes before with a surprising activity.

Salvador, in the force of its opinion, and under the administration of Sr. Aguilar, knew how to triumph over the military power that a Maissius wanted to impose upon the men of order and regularity. The government of Honduras, conducted by D. Juan Lindo, and strong with the invincible force of opinion, punished the military who wanted with its arms to replace by his own power the law of the country. The government of Sr. Pineda, in Nicaragua, gave the last lesson that opinion is stronger than arms, triumphing over a military, who wanted, sword in hand, to dispose of the fate of the Nicaraguans. By what we have said, and which we repeat, that all the events which happen—that all the cleances which have taken place in society, from the creation to our epoch—are for the profit of order and law, and the loss of anarchists and demagogues. We have also said, that, for working with security it is necessary to observe the counse of causes, because if we take another march, we shall become victims of our ignorance and our esprices. If any one who wishes to know how we have advanced in the administrative directions and in the material measures, l the administrative directions and in the were fifteen or sures, let him try to compare what we were fifteen or twenty years ago, with what we are just now. Let him examine the commercial movement—the state of our in twenty years ago, with what we are just now. Let mun examine the commercial movement—the state of our in-comes. Let him look at the men who now occupy the public offices, and compare them to those who were before, and he may be certain to admire and remark the progress which we make from day to day. Our mission is to im-pel the movement—to follow its march—to consult public opinion, and study it, in order not to live in illusions, and the reflect protures are the continual. It is also necessary to to suffer not present deceptions. It is also necessary to study, attentively, the causes, in order not to attribute to other persons the evil produced by the want of pru-dence in our ideas, and the want of understanding men

Marine Affairs.

LAUNCHES.—Yesterday, at half-past 1 o'clock, Messers Perine, Patterson & Stack launched from their yard, at Williamsburg, the beautiful clipper ship Antelone, owned by Messrs. Harbeck & Co., and intended for the California trade. She is a handsome looking craft, of about 1,100 tons burthen, and will be commanded by Capt. Robert Shinn. Her dimensions are-length, 185 feet; beam. 28 feet; hold, 21 1/2 feet. Immediately after leaving the ways, she was towed round to the sectional dock, foot of Pike street, to receive her copper.
Simultaneous with the above, Mr. William II. Webb.

from his yard, foot of Seventh street, immediately opposite, launched the no less beautiful ship Annawan, built for Capt. Wakeman, and others, of Connecticut. She is about 800 tons burthen, is 150 feet long on deck, 32 feet beam, and 10 feet 4 inches deep. She is a very fine specimen of a freight vessel, and will be employed in whatever trade will prove most advantageous. Mr. Webb will immedi4tely lay down in her place the keel of a clipper ship for California, of about 1,200 tons. He has also just commenced a large steamer for Mr. George Law, of about

Messrs. Westervelt & Mackay will launch from their yard, at the foot of Seventh street, E. R., on Monday, the steamer Cortes, for Davis, Brooks & Co., and intended to run in conjunction with the steamer Winfield Scott, on the Panama and San Francisco route. This vessel was built under the immediate inspection of Captain William Skiddy, who also superintended the construction of her consort, so successful in her trips between this city and New Orleans, during the past year. The Cortes was originally christened the Saratoga, and intended to run in conjunction with the Roanoke between New York and Richmond. Va., but her owners have changed both her destination and name. She is expected to be soon on her way to the Pacific. as a great part of her machinery is already on board, from the works of C. Morgan. Eq. Capt. Thos. B. Cropper is to command her. Her burthen is about 1,800 tons.

THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, Capt. Floyd, left port at noon yesterday, for Bremen, via Southampton. She carries out eighty-two passengers, and \$42.237 in specie. Her consort, the Hermann. is expected to complete her repairs, and sail on the 24th of next month.

THE STEAMSHIP SOUTHERNER. Capt. Foster, arrived yesterday from Charleston, by which we received, through the politeness of Mr. W. C. Rising, the purser, our usual ample supplies of Charleston papers, besides other Southern papers, for which we are indebted to the attention of the Charleston Courier.

ARRIVAL OF CLIPPERS AT RIO DE JANEIRO. U. S. Ship Powershouth, J. Rio de Janeshouth, J. Rio de Janesho, Jan. 31, 1852. J. The frigate St. Lawrence arrived at this port on the 20th inst. in forty-nine days from New York, and is beaten by the Port-mouth, ten days. The clipper ship Hurricane, of New York, arrived the same day. The Hurricane sailed from New York en the 17th December, and is beaten by the Port-mouth four days.

The clipper ship Invincible put into this port on the 20th inst. for water, having made the passage from New York in 36% days.

20th inst, for water, having made the passage from New York in 36 ½ days.

The clipper ship Union put into this port on the 30th, in thirty-four days from Baltimore. These ships are bound to San Francisco.

There are now at anchor in this port fifteen American merchantmen, bound to different parts of the world. The Portsmouth and St. Lawrence will leave this port in two days, for Valparaiso. All well on board both ships.

WEBSTER'S CHANCES.-The Washington corres pendent of the Journal of Commerce says:-It appears to be considered here, that Mr. Webster's chances for nomination by the Whig Convention have much improved of late. The Scott men think so, for they are becoming quite violent against Webster as the fene of the free sed press indicates. The Art Union Case

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Duer.

March 27.—Judge Duer intimated that he had decided to dissolve the injunction now in force, restraining the institution frem disposing of their property, on the ground that the plaintiff in this cause had no personal interest in such property, and consequently no right of action.

institution frem disposing of their property, and interest in such property, and consequently no right of action.

Mr. O'Conor, counsel for the Art Union, preferred that his honor would pass judicially on the chief points in the arguments involving the legality of the institution. A judicial officer had already pronounced the Art Union an illegal lottery, and the president and members of the Committee of Management were impressed with the belief that it would not be decorous on their part to act in the face of that opinion, until they were relieved from all doubt by a different expression of opinion from some competent judicial authority. They consequently preferred not to seek the dissolution of the temporary injunction, but to defer the distribution until they could have his honor's decision. This being their conclusion as to their own course of conduct, counsel hoped his honor would perceive that it was not necessary that the order for temporary relief should be made.

Judge Duer said that he doubted very much whether it would be preper for him to give such an opinion, if he were satisfied that the plaintiff had no right to maintain the action. It could not be permitted that a stranger should file a bill for the mere purposes of the defendant. Suppose that this kill was filed by a person who had no interest whatever real or fancied, in the property, and that he sought the aid of the Court to restrain the defendants from a distribution of their property, on the ground that it was in effect a lottery, though the Art Union might come into Court, and request an opinion to be pronounced on the main question yet he, Judge Duer, hardly be lieved that the Court would pronounce such an opinion. If it was satisfied that the plaintiff had no right to maintain the suit, it should dismiss the bill. Therefore, the opinion that he might give in this case, if the parties were not properly before the Court, would be extra judicial. Parties have no right to make a cause for the mere purpose of obtaining an adjudication. There

and seamonth and the explained in a very few words. Judge Buer.—It can be explained in a very few words. The principal object of this bill is to restrain the distribution by lot, of the pictures and other articles of value now the seamonth of the property of the property of the property in the seamonth of the property of the property in the property in this care in the property by having obtained any expension of the face of the complaint that he has some personal right or interest which would be prejudiced by the distribution. You allege that the plaintiff in this case has an interest in the property by having obtained an assignment of an original subscription, and on this supposed the seamon of the property exists, he may be projudiced in some degree by the sale of the pictures. On that ground alone it is perfectly clear that the plaintiff, as such assignee, has no personal interest in these pictures, and no right of property that could be affected by the supposed tliegal act which he endeavors to restrain. The injunction must therefore of course be dissolved. I should have great difficulty in saying our times the originally presented, that the plaintiff has any client of the property by the terms of the constitution and that therefore the plaintiff has any cited to obtain the distribution is by the terms of the constitution and that therefore the plaintiff has acquired no right of property by the assignment—waiving these objections, and considering the plaintiff as an original subscriber, it may be still be doubted whether an original subscriber, and his interest ceases at the end of the year. He has no right under the constitution of the property of the Art Union of the property, except he may be the fortunate drawer of a prize. But if the lottery do not take places, and if the distribution be not made the pictures remain the property of a corporation is the horizontal trains the property of a corporation is the horizontal trains and the provision of the hart of the south and the provision of the hart of th

of their right by reason of the unauthorized act of these who are temperatily entrusted with the management.

Judge Duer.—How can this be, when the feature of the distribution is not an unauthorized set, but provided for in the constitution of the society, and is recognized by the Act of 184?

Mr. Samdford.—The Art Union is recognized as a company having a constitution, but it is also recognized as a company having all power to change their constitution. The law of 1844 was one merely regulating the time when the distribution should take place, without saying anything as to the mode of this distribution. Of course, if no particular mode was haid down, then the corporation had a right to change the constitution, and in the act of 1847 this right is expressly declared. This is the first answer. It is perfectly clear and well settled that the unsutherized acts of any agents of a corporation do not bind the corporation. I rubmit another answer. Supanswer. It is perfectly clear and well settled that the unsubterized acts of any agents of a corporation do not bind the corporation. I culmit another answer. Suppose a case of putting up of property by the owner, if the cause of ferfeiture exists, the rights and interest of the owner in the property cannot be divested until there is an adjudication on it, that the cause of forfeiture does exist; and the District Attorney cannot maintain any action of trover, or replevia, or trespass, for this property, and can only maintain an action founded on the statute, to have a legal adjudication, that the cause of forfeiture exists. Now, this is a settled point of law, and I refer your Henor to the case of The New York Fire Department v. Kipp, reported in 10 Wend 256, when it was decided, that no title was vested in the State until it was first adjudihipp. reported in 10 Wend 206, when it was decided, that no title was vested in the State until it was first adjudicated that the cause of forfeiture did exist. The rule of law is, that till these is an inquisition to ascertain the existence of a defect, the tile aannot be divested. Take the care of the alien who may be entitled to hold property by devise, you cannot exchant the property till an inquisition is held to decide the question whether he is an alien or not.

or not.

Judge Duer—That is a settled law.

Mr. Sandford—And in this case the principle is precisely the rame. The Art Union acquired this properly for perfectly valid turpoets. Their object they stated, was the prometion of art. On their theory this corporation was endowed with power to purchase property for honest and legal purposes; and this distribution is a mere result of the corporation's action, and a mere mode of disposing of the property which, ex necessitate, could not be disposed of any other way. If so, this may subject them to have their property forfeited; but our position is that there must be judicial proceeding taken and judgment ascertained that the cause of forfeiture exists; and the judgment which should produce forfeiture must be proascertained that the cause of forefeiture exists; and the judgment which should produce forfeiture must be pro-nounced before the title of the members can be affected if this be so, whatever rights the people of the State of New York may have to proceed against this property that does not affect the rights of the parties who are in the result of the property to prevent the unlawful distribu-

New York may have to proceed against this froperty, that does not affect the rights of the practics who are interested in the property to prevent the unlawful distribution being made. It is not certain that the people will prevent the distribution taking place, and that the charcholders are not to be deprived of their property illegally because the people may have a right to have it condemned and forfeited. The shareholders, therefore, have a right to it until the adjudication takes place.

Judge Duer—There are some decisions on the subject to which you have not adverted. As the defendant does not desire the dissolution of the injunction I shall not proceed to give my opinion now; but I confess that my own views as to the construction of the statute and as to my duty, remain unchanged. I think it necessary, however, to explain them more fully, and therefore shall give no decision to day.

Mr. O'Conor—Our desire is, that from some department of the judiciary we may have a review of the opinion pronounced in the Court of Sessions, and for this rearent I have made the observation which I have, in the hope that the Court may see with clearners to examine and decide on the quasilon; and we are ready to how to the decision that may be pronounced.

THE PNEUMONIA. - This disease has prevailed as an epidemic for two months, at Petersburg, Va., and, it is said, with a fatality almost surpassing the cholera. Several worthy citizens have fallen victims to it.

People's Lectures .- The last lecture of the course will be given Tuesday evening. 20th inst. in the Ta-bernacle, by the Rev. E. H. Chapin. Subject—Jahu Hame-den; or the Frogress of Popular Liberty. Tissees je-cents. To be had at 131 Nassau street, and at the door. Two tickets admit a gentleman and two ladier. Deers open at 6% o'clock—lecture will commonce at 7%.

Singer's Sewing Machine will do what no other machine is capable of in sawing on cloth, leather, corset material, or, in fact, snything that requires next, handsome, stitching. What this machine professes to do the will deperfectly. The most incredulous fully convinced by demonstration; all doubts fully removed. Machines on the distribution. Come one, come all—judge and be satisfied. No charge made for admission.

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news from California, is now about due.